



We work with others to protect the health of the people of Washington State by ensuring safe and reliable drinking water.



# **UIC FINAL LANGUAGE UPDATE**

Office of Drinking Water

# SWMMEW Revision and Comments

---

## Summer of 2018

- Ecology provided a formal draft package of the Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington (SWMMEW) for public comment.

## August 3, 2018

- Department of Health (DOH) submitted comments.

## November 14, 2018

- DOH submitted comments specific to revised Chapter 5.

# ODW Concerns

---

Potential impact to drinking water sources and from stormwater UIC.

**DOH submitted 27 comments on the SWMMEW.**

- An additional 16 comments also submitted on the revised Chapter 5.
- Specific to the Eastern Manual with a request for these comments to be considered for the Western Manual where appropriate.

# Groundwater Protection Areas

---

## Improve the association between UIC locations and Groundwater Protection Areas.

- Revised design phase submittal time.
- Added link to DOH Source Water Program mapping tool (SWAP).
- Critical Aquifer Recharge Area added to Section SSC-2 Groundwater Protection Area.

# Public Water Suppliers and UIC

---

## Improve the notification process with public water suppliers and proposed UIC wells.

- Added language stating UIC well proponent should contact the well purveyor.
- ECY will notify water purveyors of deep well proposals in well head protections areas during design phase.

# Hydrogeological Analysis

---

## Provide additional guidance relating to hydrogeological analysis.

- Included the Site Suitability Criteria which describes the ability of soil to treat pollutants and working on additional specifications to refine the criteria.

# LHJ Involvement and Groundwater Protection Areas

---

Local jurisdiction should verify whether any type of ground water quality management plans and/or local ordinances or regulations have been established.

Provide additional guidance, or clear reference, that will allow the applicant to specifically evaluate Groundwater Protection Areas to determine if an infiltration BMP is suitable.

- The following text added to SSC-2: "Local jurisdictions staff and local jurisdiction ordinances should be consulted for applicable pretreatment requirements if the project site is located in an aquifer sensitive area, sole source aquifer, or a wellhead protection area, or critical aquifer recharge area."

# Sanitary Control Area

---

Provide clarification for setback between UIC wells and wells used for public supply.

Screening criteria should not be used for UIC within 100 feet of a drinking well or spring as no UIC should be sited within 100 feet of any drinking water source.

- Working to change the specific distance from the well to refer to the sanitary control area for public drinking water wells.
- Added language such as, Cannot locate UIC wells with sanitary control area of a public drinking water well or within 100 feet from a drinking water well.
- Specific setback criteria added to SSC-1 and the distances match the recommendations from DOH.

# Vadose Zone Treatment

---

Provide hydrogeological study that includes...an evaluation of vadose zone treatment capacity,” clarify how the 15-foot separation was determined.

- Will require the vadose zone treatment capacity analysis for deep wells. 15 feet is a minimum and the vadose zone treatment capacity evaluation must be met also. If a site has 5 feet of high capacity treatment classification, at least 15 feet of vadose zone would be required.

# Vadose Zone

---

How is adequate geologic and groundwater depth determined? Are there alternatives for the designer?

- Language added to Table 5.6.2.
  - “This table will be used to determine treatment requirements when using Table 5.4. If vadose zone conditions are unknown, use None for treatment capacity. If thicknesses are less than those listed, use None for treatment capacity or you may consider using the demonstrative approach, see section 2.5.2. Separation between the bottom of the UIC well and the top of the water table is still required, see WAC 173-218-090(1) (b)”.

# Additional Comments

---

## Provide a definition “vulnerable drinking water sources”

- Added the vulnerability definition as written in the DOH Wellhead Protection Program Guidance Document, revised 2018.

## Expand the list of places that fertilizers, pesticides or nutrients are likely to come from – parks, playgrounds, urban landscape, aerial spraying

- Language incorporated

## Editorial Comments

- should, may and must
- Incorrect reference
- Sentence clarification

## ECY Responses to Comments

---

Responses to the DOH ODW comments and all comments ECY received on the SWMMEW can be found on the ECY Stormwater web site.

<https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Stormwater-permittee-guidance-resources/Stormwater-manuals>



Washington State Department of Health is committed to providing customers with forms and publications in appropriate alternate formats. Requests can be made by calling 800-525-0127 or by email at [civil.rights@doh.wa.gov](mailto:civil.rights@doh.wa.gov). TTY users dial 711.